

# A VIEW FROM FEW

An organization for opportunity and equality for women in Government



August 2007

Space Coast Chapter, P.O. Box 21201, Kennedy Space Center, FL 32815  
<http://www.ksc.nasa.gov/groups/few/>



## President's Message

***Sandy Eliason***

Greetings! I have so much to tell you, I'm not sure where to begin. First, several of us just recently returned to work after attending our National Training Program, in Washington DC, which was so wonderful! I encourage you all to try to attend a National Training Program, the events can truly change your life. I always come back so inspired! The classes and events are opportunities for personal and professional growth, education, mentoring, and great networking.

And speaking of mentoring, we should all find a role model, a person that we look up to, to serve as a mentor. Learn their ways, establish your own way! I can't emphasize this enough. Finding a mentor and learning from them helps you develop leadership skills as well as other professional and personal growth characteristics. I love FEW for all the gifts I've learned and and continue to learn. So many wonderful talented, devoted, and focused volunteers dedicate many hours enabling us to forge ahead in short, because they want to make a difference for themselves and others..

The NTP had some wonderful key note speakers. Listening to them renewed two important points in my own personal development. One, don't listen to the bad things people say about you, do what you wish anyway. Two, keep trying to fulfill your dreams...don't ever give up, even if others say no!

We have a busy month ahead of us. I hope to see you at our business meeting, August 16<sup>th</sup> at the CIAO Building and then again on August 23<sup>rd</sup> for our field trip to the Moore Residential Memorial Park.

***Sandy***

### ***Reflections on Life***

***He who is blind to the view of our souls,  
will not enjoy and see life as it is.***

## Programs

*Marlene Satterthwaite*

Here are our upcoming programs and events.

WHAT: FEW Business Meeting  
 WHEN: August 16, 2007  
 TIME: Right after work - 4:30ish  
 WHERE: CIAO Bldg, outside Kennedy Space Center, Call Sandy, 321-861-9309 for directions.

WHAT: Field Trip to Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore Memorial Park  
 WHEN: August 23, 2007  
 TIME: Meet at 5:00 p.m.  
 WHERE: 2180 Freedom Avenue, Mims 32754

We look forward to seeing you at our monthly meetings and value all your inputs that keep our Chapter running so smoothly.

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## FEW Diversity Field Trip

*Submitted by Delores Abraham*

We are planning a field trip to the Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore Memorial Park on August 23<sup>rd</sup>. This cultural complex has been developed to commemorate the lives of two pioneering American black civil rights workers. Harry and Harriette were leading human rights activists in Brevard County, in Florida, and in the nation. They organized the first Brevard County Branch of the NAACP in 1934, and

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he led the Florida organization and the fight for equality and justice until their deaths. As executive secretary of the Progressive Voters League, he helped break down registration barriers and was responsible for the registration of tens of thousands of black Americans throughout Florida.

They were murdered in their home in Mims when a bomb was exploded under their bedroom on Christmas evening, 1951, their 25th wedding anniversary. It was the first killing of a prominent civil rights leader, and was a spark that ignited the American civil rights movement.

Harry T. Moore is remembered by his students for his dignity, his determination, his compassion, his discipline, and the great value he placed on education. He is remembered by those with whom he worked, as a gentleman of learning, ethics, courage and persistence; who had a deep appreciation for the values that make America great.

Contact Delores Abraham, 867-9276 or Sandy Eliason, 861-9309 for additional information concerning this event.

## Sunshine Committee

*Eva Coffman*

**Happy Birthday!**

A special Happy Birthday to the following Chapter member(s)

**Carolyn Burnham - Aug 8**



Space Coast Chapter extended get well wishes to Jane Morgan on her recent knee replacement surgery. Jane was the webmaster for the national website for many years.

Congratulations were extended to Kimmarie Barrett on her recent employment with NASA.

Please notify me (639-4881) or Becky Fasulo (636-8525 or [beckyjf@yahoo.com](mailto:beckyjf@yahoo.com)) of any members that have extended illnesses, hospital stays, or news that deserve congratulations.

I am missing birthdates (month and day only) for the following members: Kimmarie Barrett; Martha Carroll, Sandra Getter, Patricia Hyland, Helen Kane, Mary Mells, Eleanor Miller, Daisy Morales, Kristin Nighswonger, Teresa Parham, Teresa Piatuch, Ann Piepenbrink, Rose Rayne, Marilee Tewksbury, and Carrie Tillman. Please send Becky Fasulo your birth date, so that we can celebrate with you – [beckyjf@yahoo.com](mailto:beckyjf@yahoo.com)

## **CPSC Warns Backyard Pool Drownings Happen "Quickly and Silently"**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, in recent years an average of about 250 children under 5 years old drowned in pools nationwide annually. More than half of these deaths occurred in the

summer months. Among unintentional injuries, drowning is the second leading cause of death to this age group after motor vehicle incidents. Another 2,700 children are treated in hospital emergency rooms each year for near-drowning incidents. Most of these cases involve residential pools.

"Most people assume if their young child falls into the pool, there will be lots of splashing and screaming, and plenty of time to react," said commission Chairman Hal Stratton. "In reality, a child slips into the water and often goes under the surface. These drownings can happen quickly and silently - without warning."

The key to preventing these tragedies is to have layers of protection. This includes placing barriers around your pool to prevent access, using alarms on doors that access the pool, and being prepared in case of an emergency.

Though it seems obvious, close supervision of young children is vital for families with a home pool - and not just when outside using the pool. A common scenario is that young children leave the house without a parent or caregiver realizing it. Children are drawn to water, not knowing the terrible danger pools can pose. Also, just because children know how to swim, doesn't mean they are drown-proof. All children should be supervised every second while in and around the pool.

The commission offers these additional tips to prevent drowning:

- Fences and walls should be at least 4 feet high and installed completely around the pool. Fence gates should be self-closing and self-latching. The latch should be out of a small child's reach. Keep furniture that could be used for climbing into the pool area away from fences.
- If your house forms one side of the barrier to the pool, then doors leading from the house to the pool should be protected with alarms that produce a sound when a door is unexpectedly opened.
- A power safety cover -- a motor-powered barrier that can be placed over the water area -- can be used when the pool is not in use.
- Keep rescue equipment by the pool and be sure a phone is poolside with emergency numbers posted. Knowing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) can be a lifesaver.

- Don't leave pool toys and floats in the pool or pool area that may attract young children to the water.
- For above-ground pools, steps and ladders to the pool should be secured and locked, or removed when the pool is not in use.
- If a child is missing, always look in the pool first. Seconds count in preventing death or disability.
- Pool alarms can be used as an added precaution. Look for alarms that meet the requirements of the ASTM standard. The commission advises that consumers use remote alarm receivers so the alarm can be heard inside the house or in other places away from the pool area.
- To prevent body entrapment and hair entrapment/entanglement, have a qualified pool professional inspect the drain suction fittings and covers on your pool and spa to be sure that they are the proper size, properly attached, and meet current safety standards. If your pool or spa has a single drain outlet, consider installing a safety vacuum release system that breaks the vacuum to avoid potential entrapment conditions.

The commission offers three free publications consumers can use to help prevent child drowning: [Safety Barrier Guidelines for Pools \(PDF\)](#), [How to Plan for the Unexpected \(PDF\)](#) and [Guidelines for Entrapment Hazards: Making Pools and Spas Safer \(PDF\)](#). Copies of these publications can be obtained by going to our Web site at [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov), by calling our Hotline at (800) 638-2772, or by writing to "Pool Safety", U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C., 20207.

I think, with never-ending gratitude, that the young women of today do not and can never know at what price their right to free speech and to speak at all in public has been earned.

Lucy Stone (1893)

## Women in History

*Submitted by Vickie Hall*

### A Soul as Free as the Air Profile of Lucy Stone

Lucy Stone: in her lifetime, she achieved a number of important "firsts" for which we can remember her. She was the first woman in Massachusetts to earn a college degree. She even achieved a "first" at death, by being the first person in New England to be cremated. She's remembered most for one first: being the first woman in the United States to keep her own name after marriage.



Considered on the radical edge of women's rights at the beginning of her speaking and writing career, she's usually considered a leader of the conservative wing of the suffrage movement in her later years. The woman whose speech in 1850 converted Susan B. Anthony to the suffrage cause, later split with Anthony over strategy and tactics, splitting the suffrage movement into two major branches after the Civil War.

Lucy Stone was born on the 13th of August, 1818, on her family's Massachusetts farm. She was the eighth of nine children, and as she grew up, she watched as her father ruled the household, and his wife, by "divine right." Disturbed when her mother had to beg her father for money, she was also unhappy with the lack of support in her family for her education. She was faster at learning than her brother -- but he was to be educated, she was not.

She was inspired in her reading by the Grimke sisters, abolitionists but also proponents of women's rights. When the Bible was quoted to her, defending the positions of men and women, she declared that when she grew up, she'd learn Greek and Hebrew so she could correct the mistranslation that she was sure was behind such verses!

Her father would not support her education, and so she alternated her own education with teaching, to earn enough to continue. She attended several institutions, including [Mount Holyoke Female Seminary](#) in 1839.

By age 25 (1843), she had saved enough to fund her first year at Oberlin College in Ohio, the country's first college to admit both women and blacks.

After four years of study at Oberlin College, all the while teaching and doing housework to pay for the costs, Lucy Stone graduated (1847). She was asked to write a commencement speech for her class. But she refused, because someone else would have had to read her speech: women were not allowed, even at Oberlin, to give a public address.

And so, shortly after Stone returned to Massachusetts, the first woman in that state to receive a college degree, she gave her first public speech: on women's rights. She delivered the speech from the pulpit of her brother's Congregational Church in Gardner, Massachusetts.

(Thirty six years after she graduated from Oberlin, she was an honored speaker at Oberlin's fiftieth anniversary celebration.)

A year later, she was hired as an agent -- an organizer -- of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In this paid position, she traveled giving speeches on abolition. She included speeches, as well, on women's rights.

William Lloyd Garrison, whose ideas were dominant in the Anti-Slavery Society, said of her, the year she began working with them: "She is a very superior young woman, and has a soul as free as the air, and is preparing to go forth as a lecturer, particularly in vindication of the rights of women. Her course here has been very firm and independent, and she has caused no small uneasiness in the spirit of sectarianism in the institution."

When her women's rights speeches created too much controversy within the Anti-Slavery Society -- was she diminishing her efforts on behalf of the abolition cause? -- she arranged to separate the two ventures, speaking on weekends on abolition and weekdays on women's rights, and charging admission for the speeches on women's rights. In three years, she earned \$7,000 with her women's rights talks.

Her radicalism on both subjects brought large crowds; the talks also drew hostility: "people tore down the posters advertising her talks, burned pepper in the auditoriums where she spoke, and pelted her with prayer books and other missiles."

Having been convinced by using her Greek and Hebrew learned at Oberlin that indeed the Biblical proscriptions on women were badly translated, she challenged those rules in churches which she found to be unfair to women. Raised in the Congregational Church, she was unhappy with their refusal to recognize women as voting members of congregations as well as their condemnation of the Grimke sisters for their public speaking. Finally expelled by the Congregationalists for her views and for her own public speaking, she joined with the Unitarians.

In 1850, Stone was a leader in organizing the first national woman's rights convention, held in Worcester, Massachusetts. The 1848 convention in Seneca Falls had been an important and radical step, but the attendees were mostly from the local area. This was a next step.

At the 1850 convention, Lucy Stone's speech is credited with converting Susan B. Anthony to the cause of woman suffrage. A copy of the speech, sent to England, inspired John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor to publish "The Enfranchisement of Women." Some years later, she also convinced Julia Ward Howe to adopt women's rights as a cause along with abolition. Frances Willard credited Stone's work with her joining the suffrage cause.

This "free soul" who had decided that she would remain free, in 1853 met Cincinnati businessman Henry Blackwell, on one of her speaking tours. Henry, seven years younger than Lucy, courted her for two years. Lucy was especially impressed when he rescued a fugitive slave from its owners.

(This was the time of the Fugitive Slave Law, which required residents of non-slaveholding states to return escaped slaves to their owners -- and which brought many anti-slavery citizens to break the law as often as they could. This same law helped

inspire Thoreau's famous essay, Civil Disobedience.)

Henry was anti-slavery and pro-women's rights. His sister, Elizabeth (1821-1910), became the first woman physician in the United States, and another sister, Emily (1826-1910), became a physician also. Their brother, Samuel, later married Antoinette Brown (1825-1921), a friend of Lucy Stone at Oberlin and the first woman ordained as a minister in the United States.

Two years of courtship and friendship convinced Lucy to accept Henry's offer of marriage. She wrote to him, "A wife should no more take her husband's name than he should her's. My name is my identity and must not be lost."

Henry agreed with her. "I wish, as a husband, to *renounce* all the privileges which the *law* confers upon me, which are not strictly *mutual*. Surely *such a marriage* will not degrade you, dearest."

And so, in 1855, Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell married. At the ceremony, the minister, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, read a statement by the bride and groom, renouncing and protesting the marriage laws of the time, and announcing that she would keep her name. Higginson published the ceremony widely, with their permission. (Yes, this is the same Higginson known for his connection to Emily Dickinson.)

Their daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, was born in 1857. (A son died at birth; Lucy and Henry had no other children.) Lucy "retired" from active touring and public speaking, and devoted herself to raising her daughter. The family moved from Cincinnati to New Jersey.

The next year, Stone refused to pay property taxes on her home. (She and Henry carefully kept her property in her name, giving her independent income during their marriage.) In her statement to the authorities, she protested the "taxation without representation" that women still endured, since women had no vote. The authorities seized some furniture to pay the debt, but the gesture was widely publicized as a symbolic gesture on behalf of women's rights.

Inactive in the suffrage movement during the Civil War, Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell became active again when the war ended and the Fourteenth Amendment was proposed, giving the vote to black men. For the first time, the Constitution would, with this Amendment, mention "male citizens" explicitly. Most woman suffrage activists were outraged. Many saw the possible passage of this Amendment as setting the cause of woman suffrage back.

In 1867, Stone again went on a full lecture tour to Kansas and New York, working for woman suffrage state amendments, trying to work for both black and woman suffrage.

The woman suffrage movement split, on this and other strategic grounds. The National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, decided to oppose the Fourteenth Amendment, because of the language "male citizen." Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Henry Blackwell led those who sought to keep the causes of black and woman suffrage together, and in 1869 they and others founded the American Woman Suffrage Association.

The next year, Lucy raised enough funds to start a suffrage weekly newspaper, The Woman's Journal. For the first two years, it was edited by Mary Livermore, and then Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell became the editors. Lucy Stone found working on a newspaper far more compatible with family life, compared with taking to the lecture circuit.

Their daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, attended Boston University, where she was one of two women in a class with 26 men. Later, she also became involved in The Woman's Journal which survived until 1917, the later years under Alice's sole editorship.

Her radical move to keep her own name continued to inspire and enrage. In 1879, Massachusetts gave women a limited right to vote: for the school committee. But in Boston, the registrars refused to let Lucy Stone vote unless she used her husband's name. She continued to find that on legal documents and when registering with her husband at hotels, she had to sign as "Lucy Stone, married to Henry Blackwell," for her signature to be accepted as valid.



But for all her radical reputation, she was identified in this later period with the conservative wing of the woman suffrage movement. *The Woman's Journal* under Stone and Blackwell maintained a Republican Party line, opposing, for instance, labor movement organizing and strikes and Victoria Woodhull's radicalism, in contrast to the Anthony-Stanton NWSA.

(Other differences in strategy between the two wings included the AWSA's following a strategy of state-by-state suffrage amendments, and the NWSA's support of a national constitutional amendment. The AWSA remained largely middle class, while the AWSA embraced working class issues and members.)

Lucy did, in the 1880s, welcome Edward Bellamy's American version of Utopian socialism, as did many other woman suffrage activists. Bellamy's vision in *Looking Backward* drew a vivid picture of a society with economic and social equality for women.

In 1890, Alice Stone Blackwell, now a leader in the woman suffrage movement in her own right, engineered a re-unification of the two competing suffrage organizations. The National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association united to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton as President, Susan B. Anthony as Vice President, and Lucy Stone chairman of the executive committee.

Stone's voice had already faded, and she rarely spoke to large groups, but in 1893, she gave lectures at the World's Columbian Exposition. A few months later, she died in Boston of cancer and was cremated. Her last words to her daughter were "Make the world better."

Far less known today than Elizabeth Cady Stanton or Susan B. Anthony -- or even, perhaps, Julia Ward Howe, whose "Battle Hymn of the Republic" helped immortalize her name. Lucy Stone's daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, published her mother's biography *Lucy Stone, Pioneer of Woman's Rights* in 1930, helping to keep her name

and contributions known. But Lucy Stone is still remembered, today, primarily as the first woman to keep her own name after marriage, and women who follow that custom are sometimes called "Lucy Stoners."

Source:

<http://womenshistory.about.com/library/weekly/aa062899.htm>

## Membership

### Charmel Anderson

Please welcome the following new members to our Sisterhood and add their e-mail addresses to your Distribution lists.

Chakesha Martin - [chakes.martin@fl.usda.gov](mailto:chakes.martin@fl.usda.gov)  
Lois Rawji - [loisbitbyte@yahoo.com](mailto:loisbitbyte@yahoo.com)  
Ann Williams - [ann.t.williams@nasa.gov](mailto:ann.t.williams@nasa.gov)

We look forward to seeing you all at some of our chapter activities or hearing from you every once in a while. It gives me great pleasure to have you all as a member of our organization and the Space Coast Chapter of FEW. Again, welcome.

Please feel free to contact me at any time for information regarding FEW Membership. You can give me a call at 321-867-2938 or e-mail me at [Charmel.L.Jones@nasa.gov](mailto:Charmel.L.Jones@nasa.gov).

Remember to share our Newsletter with your friends, invite them to meetings and get them involved.

Thanks for your support and here's to another great year with FEW!!!

### Differences Between Men and Women

#### COMMUNICATION (ko-myoo-ni-kay-shon)n.

Female: The sharing of thoughts & feelings with one's partner.

Male: Scratching out a note before suddenly taking off for a weekend with the guys.

#### COMMITMENT (ko-mit-ment) n.

Female: A desire to get married and raise a family.

Male: Not trying to pick up other women while out with one's girlfriend.

## Cultural Diversity

*Muzette Fiander*

### Battle of Sexes: 2-Gender Rule for Boards has City Squirming

July 23, 2007

When Boulder's Charter was written in 1917, framers stuck to conventional virtues in listing the characteristics for board and commission members: "ability, probity, public spirit, and particular fitness to serve on such respective commissions."

But strikingly — especially considering the time — the city government's founders added one more condition: Members of a commission can't be "all of one sex." Now, elected officials fear that requirement could put them afoul of today's anti-discrimination laws. A look at the membership of the city's advisory boards shows most of them are dominated by men — and many have just one woman, as the charter requires.

Colorado was one of the first states to give women the right to vote, and the "all of one sex" clause appears to have been intended to make sure at least one woman would have a seat on every board. "It was an incredibly progressive thing to do, especially before national women's suffrage," said Boulder City Attorney Ariel Calonne.

But today, that progressive clause puts the city in a legal pickle, he said. "It could cause the exclusion of someone from the board based on their gender," Calonne said. "I think it would be very difficult to find male-female differences that warranted excluding somebody from a commission."

Federal anti-discrimination law only permits that kind of discrimination in rare cases in which an employee's gender is central to the job the individual wants to perform, he said. "I seriously doubt the City Council would like to find itself in the same category as a Hooters," he said. Deputy Mayor Suzy Ageton, who serves on a committee drafting several proposed changes to the charter, said the City Council this week will consider asking voters to do away with the "all of one sex" requirement.

Ageton said the requirement has had an impact on who gets picked for some boards in the past. "We've definitely had times where we've had to say, 'We need to pick a woman,'" Ageton said. The trickier question, she said, is figuring out what should take its place. The entire qualifications section could be updated with more contemporary language.

"No one really knows what 'probity' means," she said. "We're thinking of suggesting 'integrity' instead."

More significantly, Ageton said, she'd like to see language that commits the City Council to choosing candidates based on a broader definition of diversity. One draft would have the charter read: "Council will endeavor to make appointments that demonstrate the city's respect for all its diverse human culture." Ageton said she thinks that kind of language strikes the right balance by encouraging diversity without stepping into a legal minefield.

"I think this is the right way to go, to state what we would aspire to have, and would hope future councils would think in this way, but not craft language that gets you into the territory of quotas," she said.

But Janet Roberts said the charter's requirement has done some good over the years. Roberts spent more than three decades serving on various city boards, including the City Council, until the late 1980s.

Roberts got her start on the Planning Board in 1956, when she was appointed to replace "the one required woman on the board," Carolyn Gillaspie. "I'm sure that neither she nor I would have been appointed save for that charter requirement," Roberts said.

When she was elected to City Council, Roberts was only the fourth woman to hold a seat. She said two of her predecessors — Ida Campbell and Flora McHarg — had served in the 1920s, after serving on the committee that wrote the charter.

The "all of one sex" requirement, Roberts said, "seems to me it does no harm and might on occasion do some good."

*Taken from RockyMountainNews.com*



## Environmental

**Martha Carroll**

*It's that time again for the Florida Coastal Clean-up. It will take place on September 15, 2007, at the Alan Sheppard Park, which is located at the end of SR 520, from 8 a.m. - 12 p.m. This is not a strenuous job, we hand out supplies for the people that clean up the beach. If you want to participate in cleaning the beach you may. Please check your calendar and sign up, we are only asking you to sign up for a two hour shift, 8-10 or 10-12. Please fill out the sign-up sheet previously e-mailed to you and forward it to [martha.carroll@patrick.af.mil](mailto:martha.carroll@patrick.af.mil) as soon as you can. Be sure to put down your shirt size. Bring your friends!*

### Things to Ponder

If a person with multiple personalities threatens suicide is that considered a hostage situation?

Last night I played a blank tape at full blast. The mime next door went nuts.

Just think how much deeper the ocean would be if sponges didn't live there.

If a cow laughed, would milk come out her nose?

## Government News & Legislation

**Arden Belt**



**July 16, 2007**

### Congress Approves Measure to Extend Transitional Medical Assistance and Abstinence Education Program

On July 10, the House approved a bill (S. 1701) to extend the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) and abstinence education programs through September 30, 2007; both program authorizations expired on June 30.

### House Approves Bill to Reform Section 8 Program

On July 12, the House passed the Section 8 Voucher Reform Act of 2007 (H.R. 1851), sponsored by Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA).

### House Passes Bill to Increase Pell Grants

On July 11, the House approved the College Cost Reduction Act (H.R. 2669).

### Senate Considers FY2008 Defense Authorization Bill

This week, the Senate began its consideration of the FY2008 Defense Authorization bill (S. 1547).

### Subcommittee Reviews Paycheck Fairness Measure

On July 11, the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Workforce Protections held a hearing to examine whether the Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 1338) is needed to update the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-38).

### House Panel Examines DoD Mental Health Report Findings

On July 12, the House Armed Services Military Personnel Subcommittee held a hearing on the findings of the Department of Defense (DoD) Task Force on Mental Health, established as part of the 2006 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 109-163), to make recommendations on how to improve the military mental health care system.

### House Panel Examines Women Veterans' Health Issues

On July 12, the House Veterans' Affairs Health Subcommittee and Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee held a joint hearing on health issues facing women and minority veterans.

### House Subcommittee Examines Mental Health Parity

On July 10, the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions held a hearing on the Paul Wellstone Mental Health and Addiction Equity Act of 2007 (H.R. 1424).

## Annual Training Program and the Southeast Regional Training Program

**Marlene Satterthwaite & Teresa Parham**

### Looking for a FEW Good Women!!

Opportunity is knocking and the FEW Space Coast Chapter is looking for more volunteers!! Come join the PLANNING COMMITTEE for the next FEW ATP/RTP, "MAKE WAVES, A SEA OF OPPORTUNITIES". The Annual Training Program, to be held at the Holiday Inn, Cocoa Beach, FL on **March**

**5-7**, 2008 is also playing host for the FEW SE Regional Training Program (thus the 3rd day addition).

To refresh your memories, the following committees are looking for support: 1)Registration; 2)Logistics; 3)Exhibits; 4)Hospitality; 5)Publicity; 6)Volunteers & Hostesses and last but not least a Recorder for the meetings.

It takes a great team effort to coordinate this event and this FEW chapter couldn't do it without the support of our members. Consider taking the challenge! We need YOU!

Thank you to those of you who have already volunteered. Remember watch for future articles in the newsletter and announcements for meeting dates and times. Watch for further information about our next meeting.

## Finance

*Clara Anderson*

**FY 2008 Budget** - The Finance Committee is working on the draft budget for next year. If you have any ideas about a program or special project, please contact either a committee chair or an officer to share your ideas. All projects must be funded before the new year begins. If you have any questions, contact Johanna Velasquez (Finance Chair) or Clara Anderson (Treasurer).

## NASA News

*Vickie Hall*

**STS-118: Build the Station. Build the Future.**



Space Shuttle Endeavour lifted off on Aug. 8 on a flawless beginning for the STS-118 mission. With engines and boosters roaring and spectators cheering, the shuttle headed spaceward as it cut through the late afternoon sky over Florida's east coast. Endeavour and the seven-member STS-118 crew are set to land August 22 at Kennedy Space Center.

Like all shuttle missions, STS-118 is about the future: putting the International Space Station a step closer to completion and gathering experience that will help people return to the moon and go on to Mars.

Mission Control told Space Shuttle Endeavour's crew Wednesday that STS-118's fourth spacewalk will be moved to Saturday. The decision gives the STS-118 and Expedition 15 crew members an extra day to prepare for the spacewalk, which was added to the mission after the STS-118 crew arrived at the station.

Mission managers have not decided that a repair spacewalk will be needed. But to prepare for that possibility, the crew members are getting ready to do the repair, should managers determine that is necessary.

## Community Outreach

*Sandra Gettler*



Just a note to remind you that **Friday, August 24<sup>th</sup>** will be delivery day for Baxley Manor. Remember these folks are on food stamps and any help that you can give monetarily or otherwise will be greatly appreciated. The monetary contributions that you make are used to buy food and personal items for these residents. My mail code is NE-E8. Thanks so much for making a difference!!

Although Aneta continues to coordinate from off center and is present at each delivery, I am coordinating the contribution for Baxley Manor here on Center with the help of some other very kind ladies. Valarie Franklin in O&C 1020, Sandy Eliason in LCC 4P23, Jan Hall in the Logistics Building 2610A, Carol Moore HQ 3490, Ana Contreras HQ 3531F and Charmel Jones O&C 1073M2 can take your contributions and items. I am in EDL 203 and can coordinate a pick up from you if you call or email me.

Here is a list of suggested items...

### Food Items

Small cans of vegetables & fruits  
Jell-O & pudding snacks  
Graham crackers, Saltine crackers  
Any meat or meal in a can with the flip top lid...

Canned meats, chicken tuna and beef stew

### Personal Items

Paper products: Q-tips, facial tissue & toilet tissue (packages of 4 rolls)  
Toothbrush, toothpaste, mouthwash, hand

lotion, hair spray, mousse or gel,  
comb/brush, razors, nail files, clippers,  
socks, stockings, earrings

#### Other Items

Reading material such as books or  
magazines

Thanks again for your support of this worthy  
cause!

Look for details to come soon on our next  
Outreach Project!

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## COMPLIANCE

*Submitted by Becky Fasulo*

Article written by Bernice Waller, National  
Vice President for Compliance.

The focus of this article is on sexual  
harassment. In 1986, a woman named  
Mechelle Vinson, and others, filed a claim of  
“hostile environment” as a form of sex  
discrimination actionable under Title VII of  
the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The suit was filed  
in Washington, DC, against the Meritor  
Savings Bank and Sidney Taylor.

The judges were Harry A. Blackmun, William  
J. Brennan, Jr., Chief Justice Warren E.  
Burger, Thurgood Marshall, Sandra Day  
O'Connor, Lewis F. Powell, Jr., William H.  
Rehnquist, John Paul Stevens, and Byron R.  
White.

This case is considered significant because it  
provided a clearer definition of what  
constituted sexual harassment on the job  
and under what circumstances the employer  
could be held liable for the actions of  
subordinates.

Ms. Vinson was originally hired by Mr. Taylor  
who became her supervisor. She progressed  
from teller-trainee to teller to head teller and  
then to assistant branch manager, all under  
his supervision and based exclusively on  
merit, according to the court records.

In September 1978, Ms. Vinson took  
indefinite sick leave; the following month,  
she was fired for “excessive use of that  
leave.” Two years later, Ms. Vinson sued Mr.  
Taylor and the bank, claiming that she had  
“constantly been subjected to sexual

harassment” by Mr. Taylor in violation of  
Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which  
bans discrimination against women and other  
groups. She sought injunctive relief and  
compensatory and punitive damages against  
both the bank and Mr. Taylor, plus attorney’s  
fees.

Ms. Vinson testified that Mr. Taylor behaved  
in a fatherly manner until her teller-trainee  
and probationary period ended. When she  
advanced to teller, Mr. Taylor asked her to  
dinner. During the meal, he asked her to join  
him for sex at a motel. After much pressure  
and numerous refusals, she complied, fearing  
she’d be fired, otherwise. She continued to  
have sex with him, sometimes under threat  
of physical force. She testified that Mr. Taylor  
fondled her – and other women – in the  
presence of co-workers, trailed her into the  
women’s restroom, and exposed himself to  
her. She could not use the bank’s formal  
complaint procedure because it required her  
to report the harassment to her supervisor –  
who was Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor denied all of Ms. Vinson’s  
allegations. The bank denied that any of  
these things had happened and, in further,  
said it had not known about, consented to, or  
approved any such behavior by Mr. Taylor.  
The court found that if there had been “an  
intimate or sexual relationship” between Ms.  
Vinson and Mr. Taylor during her  
employment, it had been “voluntary” and  
had no bearing on her promotions or  
continued employment. In their eyes, she  
“was not a victim of sexual harassment [or]  
... sexual discrimination.” Further, the court  
pointed out that the bank had a formal anti-  
discrimination policy and that neither Ms.  
Vinson nor any of her co-workers had ever  
filed a sexual harassment complaint against  
Mr. Taylor. It concluded that “the bank was  
without notice and cannot be held liable for  
the alleged actions of Taylor.”

The case went through the Circuit District  
Court to the Court of Appeals for the District  
of Columbia. The Court of Appeals reversed  
the Circuit Court’s decision. The Court of  
Appeals stressed that two forms of sexual  
harassment were described in Title VII. The  
first involved a demand for sexual favors for  
continued employment or other employment-  
related benefits. The second was sexual  
harassment sufficient to create a “hostile” or

offensive environment, independent of any economic impact.

They viewed Ms. Vinson's claim as being "clearly of the [hostile environment] type." The Appeals Court also questioned the District Court's conclusion that any sexual activity between Ms. Vinson and her supervisor "was a voluntary one." If "Taylor made Vinson's toleration of sexual harassment a condition of her employment," her compliance "had no materiality whatsoever."

In addition, the Appeals Court also differed on the ruling of employer responsibility. Referring both to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) guidelines and to Title VII's specific inclusion of "any agent of such a person" within the definition of "employer," the Appeals Court held that regardless of whether an employer knew or should have known about the sexually harassing conduct of one of its supervisors, that employer was still liable for supervisory sexual harassment under Title VII.

The case then moved to the U.S. Supreme Court. The case was heard on March 25, 1986. For more than a dozen years after the 1964 passage of Title VII, federal courts refused to find that sexual harassment was a form of sexual discrimination. It was not until 1977 that a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia issued the first federal court ruling that sexual harassment was, in fact, sexual discrimination. That case was *Barnes v. Costle*. Catherine MacKinnon, one of the lawyers from the *Barnes* case, joined Ms. Vinson's team.

Ms. MacKinnon presented "hostile environment" sexual discrimination as "on a time line" with quid pro quo sexual discrimination (i.e., sex in direct exchange for continued employment or other benefit). She argued that female employees frequently became quid pro quo victims when they could no longer endure being "hostile environment" victims and were fired or forced to quit for sudden non-compliance with sexual demands. If hostile environment was not itself a ground for complaint, Ms. MacKinnon reasoned, a woman who is harassed "with enough coerciveness, subtlety, suddenness or one-sidedness, while

her job is formally undisturbed, ... is not considered to have been sexually harassed." For a woman to be required to risk her job in order to ensure that her claim became an actionable one, Ms. MacKinnon argued, would amount to her having "to bring intensified injury upon herself in order to demonstrate that she is injured at all." Judge William H. Rehnquist delivered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court's affirmation of the Appeals Court ruling on June 19, 1986. Rehnquist quoted a prior case that stated the language of Title VII showed that Congress intended "to strike at the entire spectrum of disparate treatment of men and women" in employment. He noted the EEOC's guidelines define sexual harassment as, among other things, "unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature." Holding that "voluntary" behavior was no defense against a sexual harassment suit, Rehnquist sent the case back to the District Court for consideration of Ms. Vinson's "hostile environment" claim.

As for employer liability, the Court "declined the parties' invitation to issue a definitive rule." Instead, it generally agreed that Congress expected the courts to look to the EEOC's principles "for guidance in this area." Rehnquist noted that the courts had thus "consistently held employers liable for the discriminatory discharges of employees by supervisory personnel, whether or not the employer knew, should have known, or approved of the supervisor's actions."

Rules and regulations addressing sexual harassment and sexual discrimination are often evolving. For the most current information in these areas, visit the EEOC's web site at <http://www.eeoc.gov>, your agency's EEO office. If you feel you have been discriminated against and need additional resources, visit the FEW web site at <http://www.few.org> and click on FEW's Focus Areas for information about the FEW Compliance Program.

Source:

[http://www.galegroup.com/free\\_resources](http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources)



## For Your Health

*Submitted by Arden Belt*

### Improving Women's Health

The Society advocates for greater public and private funding for women's health research and the study of sex differences that affect the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease. The Society also promotes the appropriate inclusion of women in medical research studies; promotes the analysis of research data for sex differences; and informs women, health care providers, and policy makers about contemporary women's health issues through media outreach and periodic briefings, conferences and special events.

In this column, Greenberger discusses the growing field of sex differences research in health, as well as steps women can take now to be better advocates for their own health care.

### A New Era of Health Research Is Underway

For decades, there has been growing evidence that differences exist between women and men in the incidence, presentation, possibly diagnosis and treatment of disease. This goes far beyond reproductive health, the areas of most obvious difference between the sexes. It affects cancer, heart disease, mental health, obesity – just about every major area of health.

Despite this, sex differences in health were long neglected by the scientific community. In 1995, the Society for Women's Health Research submitted a proposal to the Institute of Medicine (IOM), asking it to review all available data and information to determine whether and to what extent sex matters in health and disease. In 2001, the IOM completed its work and concluded that biological sex is an important "variable that should be considered when designing and analyzing studies in all areas and at all levels of biomedical and health-related research." At this point, interest in sex differences research really began to take off.

Six years after the IOM validated the field of sex differences research, scientists gathered in Washington, D.C., May 9-12, 2007, for the

first annual meeting of the Organization for the Study of Sex Differences, a division of the Society. This new and unique scientific membership organization represents the coming of age of a discipline that is leading the charge to understand how and why women and men differ in so many areas of health.

One thing that sets sex differences research apart from other health science fields is its interdisciplinary focus. When sex – the chromosomal complement that makes each of us biologically a woman or a man – is a primary research variable, you have to take the whole organism into account. You have to look at the effects of genes or hormones or both; and their presence and impact cuts across every level of life, from cells to tissues to organs to complete systems. It takes a comprehensive approach to fully understand sex differences.

This approach runs counter to the way so many scientists operate. Most focus narrowly on a topic of study and are isolated from different disciplines and areas of inquiry.

By contrast, the Society is bringing together basic and clinical scientists, from molecular biologists to epidemiologists to work together, share information and broaden understanding to advance knowledge and improve patient care. This model of interaction expands the world views of researchers and challenges them to look at their work in new ways.

For example, someone who studies blood vessels usually goes to meetings that focus on the cardiovascular system. Now they have the opportunity to talk with researchers who study sex differences in the brain or the kidney. This can uncover new information, a better laboratory technique or research method, or a new research approach to sex differences that surpasses their old technique.

So what does this mean for patient and consumer health?

What is emerging now that goes beyond the frequent science news punch line that some new study or line of research is nothing more than "great news for mice?"

In the area of lung cancer, women are known to be more susceptible to the damaging



effects of cigarette smoke, whether or not they themselves smoke. This is believed to occur because women's lung cells are less able to repair the damage. In addition, there is increasing evidence for a role of estrogen in stimulating the growth of certain kinds of lung cancer, suggesting that estrogen blockers might be useful in treating this disease.

Promising research is underway in the areas of pain, autoimmune diseases, and obesity. It is a far cry from the days just 20 years ago when women were excluded from most major medical studies. As the Society learns more about differences between women and men, a more complete understanding of human biology will bring tools for the right preventive measures, the right diagnosis, the right therapy, and the best possible outcome for every patient, taking into account both sex and gender.

Sex matters. Now the Society is working to answer the questions about health and disease that are buried in our hormones in genes. It is an exciting new era of research.

### **Take Charge and Become an Advocate for Your Own Health**

Sex differences in health are continually being discovered, but they are still in the early stages of exploration. It is going to be a while before clinical applications are seen from this work.

Despite this, there are still steps you can take now to improve your health by being an active and engaged advocate for your own care. Communicating effectively with your health care providers is a key.

Several reports in recent years indicate that many women struggle to communicate effectively with their health care providers: Women report not getting enough time with physicians during office visits, not being prepared when they go to see their doctors, and not being sufficiently engaged in the "shared decision making model" that now defines the care system.

Reversing this trend begins with recognizing that communication between physician and patient is a two-way responsibility.

No one, including your doctors and nurses, knows your health and your history as well as you do. Doctors don't have all the answers. A 2005 American Heart Association study revealed that only 8 percent of primary care physicians and 17 percent of cardiologists knew that heart disease kills more women than men.

Fortunately, there are steps you can take to protect yourself.

Always prepare for your doctors' office visits so that you get the most out of the time available. The doctor's office can be intimidating, even for highly educated and professional people. Writing down questions ahead of time can reduce the anxiety many of us experience. You also can call your doctor's office before your visit and talk to a nurse about any tests you have scheduled or to discuss other concerns.

You should never ignore symptoms of potential illness and every adult woman should see a doctor annually. Trust your instincts. If something doesn't feel right, have it checked out. If a doctor doesn't take your concerns seriously, seek a second opinion.

Many conditions that predominantly affect women are difficult to diagnose because they have not been thoroughly studied or because they were studied only in men; doctors don't always recognize the symptoms. This is true in the case of autoimmune illnesses, such as lupus or multiple sclerosis. Early diagnosis and treatment is your best chance to successfully cope with these conditions, which can be debilitating or fatal.

If left untreated, small health problems can grow into major problems. Diabetes and depression may begin at a young age and can have long-term negative effects on your heart health.

All of this work to stay healthy sure sounds like a burden. But the alternative is much worse. So, for the sake of your own health, take the time to become an informed health consumer and, working with your health care providers, get the health screenings and treatments that are appropriate for you. In short, take charge of your health. It is a job that no one but you can do successfully.



To learn more about the Society for Women's Health Research, visit [www.womenshealthresearch.org](http://www.womenshealthresearch.org). For information on the Organization for the Study of Sex Differences, visit [www.ossdweb.org](http://www.ossdweb.org)

## Nominations Committee

**Jean Grenville**

Welcome to the new officer year! We are excited about events being planned this year. Hope you'll all come out and help us and get involved so that you can see for yourself the effort put forth by this tremendous team of women to accomplish community outreach projects such as Cleaning up the Beach, Make A Difference Day, Christmas Stockings, Baxley Manor; planning of programs to comply with the goals of FEW in the areas of legislation, compliance, diversity, and training; planning the yearly Annual Training Program in conjunction with the Southeast Regional Training Program (RTP) and dealing with other issues and projects that occur during the year. Getting involved will give you an opportunity to discover your own talents and whether you would like to become an officer or committee chair for the Space Coast Chapter. We'll help you in any way possible and you won't be doing anything alone.

We'll be looking for candidates for President, VP for Programs, VP for Membership, Secretary, Treasurer, and Nominations Committee for 2008 – 2010 in addition to committee chairs for Community Outreach, Scholarships, Newsletter, Compliance, Diversity, Environmental, Sunshine, Parliamentarian, etc. Our committee chairs have been great to continue on each year as needed but they may want to switch to something else. Your stepping up to the plate to take on one of these committees will allow them to do that. Let us know what you are interested in and we'll arrange for you to help with that office or committee. Contact Jean Grenville, Clara Anderson or Charmel Jones for information or assistance.

**tattoo** \ta-TOO\, *noun*.

1. A rapid, rhythmic drumming or rapping.
2. A beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet or bugle, giving notice to soldiers to go to their quarters at night.
3. A display of military exercises given as evening entertainment.

Just a reminder you can make a difference every day. Help save lives today with the gift of early detection!

Simply click the "**Fund Free Mammograms**" button at The Breast Cancer Site to help provide free mammograms to underprivileged women.

<http://www.thebreastcancersite.com/BCSreminder>

FEW always comes to the aid of people in need - how about our 4-legged friends??

It takes less than a minute to go to Animal Rescue Site and click on "feed an animal in need" for free. This doesn't cost you a thing. Their corporate sponsors/advertisers use the number of daily visits to donate food to abandoned/neglected animals in exchange for advertising. Here's the web site!

<http://www.theanimalrescuesite.com>

Got an IDEA?? --

Looking for some NEW Program Topics

Please send your suggestions to Marlene Satterthwaite @ [Marlene.E.Satterthwaite@nasa.gov](mailto:Marlene.E.Satterthwaite@nasa.gov)



## Newsletter

### Vickie Hall

This monthly publication is a means of sharing information and ideas with members and friends. Please send your news articles or items of interest for this Newsletter to Vickie Hall, IT-D1, or e-mail at [Vickie.C.Hall@nasa.gov](mailto:Vickie.C.Hall@nasa.gov). If you are interested in joining this vital organization, a Membership Application is attached.

### Calendar of Events

#### August

- 1 Establish Chapter Goals & Send to RM
- 16 Business Meeting, CIAO
- 23 Field Trip to Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore Memorial Park
- 24 Baxley Manor
- 27 Chapter Newsletter articles due

#### September

### FEW's Mission Statement

Federally Employed Women (FEW) is a membership organization working for the elimination of sexual harassment and the advancement of women in government. This will be accomplished by:

- encouraging diversity and equity in the workplace
- enhancing career opportunities for women
- establishing and maintaining relationships with organizations to advocate the fair application of EEO and personnel laws, policies, procedures, and practices

- improving the quality of life for women by influencing Congressional and Administration actions
- committing to achieve and maintain a unified and diverse membership; and
- providing opportunities for professional growth through leadership development, education, mentoring, and networking.

The FEW mission and purpose statement was revised to recognize that the mission of an organization is its driving force, and that FEW's mission needed to be consistent with the needs of federal women today on into the 21st century.

### SPACE COAST CHAPTER, FEW 2006- 2008 Officers and Committees

#### Chapter

President	Sandy Eliason
VP for Programs	Marlene Satterthwaite
VP for Membership	Chamel Anderson
Treasurer	Clara Anderson
Secretary	Barbara Powell
Nominations Officer	Jean Grenville
Immed. Past President	Dawn Partlow
Compliance	Becky Fasulo
Diversity	Muzette Fiander
Legislative	Arden Belt
Annual Trng Program	Connie Dobrin
Finance	Johanna Velasquez
Scholarships	Aneta Ott
Newsletter Editor	Vickie Hall
Parliamentarian	Carolyn Burnham
Environmental	Martha Carroll
Community Outreach	Sandra Getter
Sunshine	Eva Coffman
Historian	Ana Contreras
Webmaster	Debbie Ward

#### Regional

Nominations	Jean Grenville
Compliance	Vickie Hall

#### National

VP for Mbrship & Chapters	Becky Fasulo
Bylaws & Resolutions	Karin Biega

# MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FEDERALLY EMPLOYED WOMEN

P. O. BOX 75551  
BALTIMORE, MD 21275

Membership ID  
Month/Year Joined

<b>LAST NAME</b>	<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>MI</b>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>ADDRESS 1</b>		
<input type="text"/>		
<b>ADDRESS 2</b>		
<input type="text"/>		
<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>ZIP CODE + 4</b>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>OFFICE PHONE:</b>	<b>HOME PHONE:</b>	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>FAX:</b>	<b>EMAIL:</b>	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**GRADE (check)**

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> GS-1-4   | <input type="checkbox"/> SES      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GS 5-8   | <input type="checkbox"/> WG       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GS 9-12  | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GS 13-15 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other    |

**FWP/EEO (check)**

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FWP Full-Time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FWP Part-Time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EEO           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other FWP/EEO |

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

SEX (M/F) \_\_\_\_\_  
 RACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 YEARS OF SERVICE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 RETIRED (Y/N): \_\_\_\_\_

**ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION**

FEW is comprised of chapters throughout the world. Membership is open to all Federal and DC Government employees and to any other person supporting the goals and objectives of FEW. More information about the organization is posted on the FEW web site: <http://www.few.org>

Annual National membership dues are \$25.00 for chapter members, and \$35.00 for members-at-large (no chapter affiliation). Chapter dues are established by each chapter and payable in addition to national dues. Eligibility for chapter members is contingent upon national membership. National lifetime membership is a one-time fee of \$250.00. Chapters may set their own lifetime fee.

Membership Dues are prorated. Month chosen must match "month/year joined" above.

<input type="checkbox"/> March	\$25.00	<input type="checkbox"/> September	\$12.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> April	\$23.00	<input type="checkbox"/> October	\$10.00	Total National \$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> May	\$21.00	<input type="checkbox"/> November	\$ 8.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> June	\$19.00	<input type="checkbox"/> December	\$ 6.00	Total for Chapter \$ <u>5.00</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> July	\$17.00	<input type="checkbox"/> January	\$ 4.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> August	\$15.00	<input type="checkbox"/> February	\$ 2.00	Check Amount \$ _____

- ☐ I wish to join the Space Coast (009) Chapter as a member.  
☐ I wish to join as a Member-at-large (prorated amount from above + \$10.00 enclosed).  
☐ I wish to join as a Lifetime Member. Payment of (\$250.00) is enclosed.

**\*\*Chapter Info Only\*\***    Mail Code    Date of Birth